

Population-1934

Alabama

Marion, Ala., Standard Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser  
March 15, 1934 October 5, 1934

## C. W. A. REPORT SHOWS FIGURES ON POPULATION

White Populaton Totals 7,229  
With Negro Residents  
Set At 19,156

### COMPILED BY AGENT

With virtually no source of revenue other than that derived from agricultural pursuits, Perry County has 19,156 Negroes whose basic needs must be supplied by a white population of only 7,299, comprising less than 29 per cent of the total.

This graphic picture of the economic situation in the Blackbelt furnishes the background for a report summarizing the activities of the Civil Works Administration in this county and outlining the steps that have been taken by that organization in its efforts to cope with the problem.

The report is being compiled by year.

M. B. Greenough, C. W. A. administrator for this county, whose figures also reveal that a large part of the population is concentrated in the less productive areas.

On the Houston Clay lands of Pope, Uniontown, Walthall, Cunningham, Scotts, and Hamburg beats, the population figures show 1,630 whites and 10,597 Negroes, or a total white population of 15 per cent.

On the Orangeburg Sandy Loam lands of Oak Grove, Brush Creek, Oldtown, Severe, Pinetucky, Cleveland, Perryville, and Marion beats, there are 4,963 whites and 7,597 Negroes, or a white population of 39 per cent.

On the Orangeburg Clay lands of Heard's and Radford beats, there are 7,229 whites, and 19,156 Negroes, or a white population average of 40 per cent.

Mr. Greenough's report is being compiled at the request of State W. A. authorities.

## Alabama's Biennial School Census Reveals Decline In Child Population

Consolidation just completed at the State Department of Education, of statistics assembled in the taking of 1934 school census, shows that there are nearly a million, or 894,988 school children in Alabama, ranging in age from six to 20 years. This total represents a decrease of 2,485 in that recorded for 1932 census. The decrease is among Negro children, however; the number of white children of school age showing an increase of 1,023.

Children between seven and 20 years of age, inclusive, in the State, total 839,439. This is the total that will be used in apportioning the three-mill State public school fund.

White children ranging in age from six to 20 years inclusive, number 570,108 or more than half a million. Negro children in this same age classification number 324,880, or 36.3 per cent of the census total.

Of the 894,988 children of school age, 194,730, or 21 per cent, live in cities and the remaining 700,258 reside in rural areas, towns and small cities not having separate city school systems.

Contrary to expectations, the census failed to show any shift of school population away from the cities. Children of school age in the cities in 1930 totalled 194,573 and in 1932 the total was 193,754, compared with 194,730 this year.

The census taken this year was under the direction of Austin Meadows, Supervisor of Attendance and Child Accounting for the Division of Research and Information of the State Education Department, which Division is headed by Dr. Edgar L. Morphet.

The school census is taken biennially in Alabama, in order to locate the children who belong in school, to serve as a basis for apportioning the State three mill tax public school fund and to locate the crippled, blind, mute or otherwise handicapped children.

Each local school system makes a list of the children belonging to each school, from the census, and efforts are made to enroll every child in some school for instruction. School authorities also endeavor to send blind or mute children to special schools established for their training.

The respective places of residence of the crippled children are reported to the State Department of Education, and this information is utilized in arranging for the rehabilitation of these children insofar as funds and accommodations permit.

An increase was shown by the census in the total number of white and negro children of school age in the following counties: Butler, Chilton, Choctaw, Clarke, Cleburne, Colbert, Conecuh,

Coosa, Cullman, DeKalb, Elmore, Etowah, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Limestone, Lowndes, Monroe, Morgan, Russell, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Walker and Winston. Among white children, boys outnumber girls by approximately 17,000 in the six to 20 year group, and by 16,581 in the seven to 20 age group. The girls, therefore, have the advantage in choosing a life companion. In all war ridden countries, it is said, there are invariably many more women than men.



Population - 1934

## CANON CITY, COLO. RECORD

MAR 8 1934

### FUTURE OF THE WHITE RACE

Figures gleaned from somewhere by a lecturer on that eternal question "Can the white race survive?" showing that of the 12,500,000 babies born in the world every year only 2,500,000 are of white parentage. The remaining 10,000,000 include Africans, Orientals and other Asiatics, and all other non-white peoples. The lecturer finds that the negro population in America today is 15,000,000 compared with 250,000 in 1790; that the white British people number 67,000,000, while in India alone there are 70,000,000 Mohammedans; that Japan's annual increase in population is more than 10 times that of Australia.

Such racial statistics have a way of making alarmists of otherwise rational people. In fact the compiler of the figures given herewith fears the white race is destined to eventual extinction and cited his statistics as "proof" that his fears are well founded. His own computations, showing the white race to be multiplying at the rate of 2,500,000 a year, disproves his theory of extinction.

A Wesleyan clergyman has aptly remarked that the world was not made for white people; it was made for mankind. And another Anglo-Saxon has observed that white men should not fear those of another color but should feel a tremendous responsibility toward them. "Morality knows nothing of geographical boundaries or distinctions of race." And racial prejudices and fears are the fruits of differences in culture and customs, not in color.

## LITTLE ROCK, ARK. GAZETTE

SEP 15 1934

### WHEN POLAND REPUDIATES ITS "MINORITIES" TREATIES.

America has no "racial minorities" in the European sense. The remnant of the native Indian population numbers less than 250,000. The Negro question is social and economic rather than political. Every one born in the United States is a citizen with the same legal rights as any other. Religious affiliation does not concern the government. English is the common language.

By contrast, about one-third of the

population of Poland is composed of non-Poles who are involuntary passengers on the Polish ship of state. They have belongings in the way of mother tongues, racial and religious ties and inherited loyalties and antipathies to which they cling as the Poles clung to Polish nationalism during the century and a half they were subjects of Germany, Russia and Austria.

The great powers which recreated a Polish state in the Versailles settlements undertook to protect the rights and liberties of these racial minorities through the League of Nations, giving them a bloc of deputies in the national parliament and setting up other guarantees. Poland has now repudiated the treaties which it then signed.

It may be difficult for Americans to understand the concern this action caused in Europe. But Europeans realize that long before the World war racial and religious minorities were a constant source of political disturbance and danger, both national and international, and that at present somewhere between 30,000,000 and 60,000,000 Continentals are living under alien rule. They fear that if one minority agreement is flouted, all may go.



Population-1934

Georgia

## ATLANTA, GA. CONSTITUTION

SEP 2 1934

**GEORGIA LAGS BEHIND.** Georgia should seek to find the answer. One of the chief contributing causes is the ad valorem tax system, penalizing as it does those who own land. Another inexcusable burden to citizenship in Georgia is the multiplicity of local governments, with their horde of largely useless officeholders stubbornly sticking to the public trough. The cities and larger towns of Georgia are registering fairly good gains, but the formerly richly productive farming areas around them are going to wrack and ruin because they have been deserted by those who once inhabited them, and new settlers are not coming in to take their places. It is a well-known axiom that no city can be more prosperous than its agricultural hinterland. In view of what has happened to the agricultural population of Georgia, conditions which, while not so conspicuous, play their part in making rural life in the state both unprofitable and unattractive. Georgia, with a wealth of natural resources and unparalleled climatic advantages, should be a land of plenty, offering unlimited opportunity for successful endeavor. Instead of being far below other states in population increase, the state should be at the forefront. That this is not the case should cause the people of Georgia to seriously search for what is wrong—and why.

Georgia's population increased 10,000 during the period covered by the census report, as against a gain for the whole state of only 2,494. This means that a net loss of more than 7,000 was registered in the territory of the state outside its capital city. Atlanta's population increased 10,000 during the period covered by the census report, as against a gain for the whole state of only 2,494. This means that a net loss of more than 7,000 was registered in the territory of the state outside its capital city.

Every southern state made larger gains than did Georgia, several of them being high in the list of states in the percentage of increase in population. That Georgia should lag behind while sister states are making material increases in their populations is almost unbelievable in view of the superior natural advantages to be found here.

There is no better climate in any section of the country; the wide variety of soils make it possible to profitably produce here practically every crop grown in the United States; our mineral resources are second to those of no other state; we have no drouths nor floods, and the cost of living here is materially less than in other sections of the country. And yet these sections are gaining in population while the fertile acres of Georgia continue to lie idle—reveals the existence of unhealthy conditions that must be remedied if Georgia is to go forward, instead of backward.

Between 1920 and 1930 is not difficult to understand. Those were the years when the high wages to be found in booming industrial centers attracted the young men and women of the farm to the city, and the negro exodus to the north caused the abandonment of additional thousands of farms. But that this falling off of our agricultural population should continue from 1930 to the present time—a period that has witnessed a continuous population movement away from the cities to the country—reveals the existence of unhealthy conditions that must be remedied if Georgia is to go forward, instead of backward.

Georgia, with a wealth of natural resources and unparalleled climatic advantages, should be a land of plenty, offering unlimited opportunity for successful endeavor. Instead of being far below other states in population increase, the state should be at the forefront. That this is not the case should cause the people of Georgia to seriously search for what is wrong—and why.

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Population - 1934

Maryland

BALTIMORE, MD.  
NEWS

MAR 30 1934

## The Drift of Population

**T**HE shifts in the population of Maryland since the War of Secession have been many and in some respects curious, more so than is the forecast for 1945 just issued by the Maryland State Planning Commission.

The Commission estimates a total population for the State of 1,904,214 and for the city of Baltimore of 910,580. The negro population forecast for the State totals 327,214 and for the city 193,416.

The Commission's report indicates a drift of the negro population from the counties to the city, causing a decline of 1.41 per cent. in the rural colored population and an increase of 18.09 per cent. in the whole population.

This trend of the negro population to the city has prevailed during the last seven decades. In 1860 there were about 13,000 more negroes than whites in the five Southern Maryland counties. About one-third of the population of the Eastern Shore was colored, and Baltimore city had only about 25,000 negroes in its population.

The extension of Washington's suburbs across the District of Columbia boundary has entirely wiped out the negro majority in Southern Maryland, and the great proportionate increase in the negro population of Baltimore city accounts in part for the decline of the negro population in most of the other counties.

The declining birth rate noted in both races has been larger in the white than in the colored race, but this has been offset by the higher death rate among the negroes.

The trend noted by the State Commission is shown by these figures to have prevailed over a long period in the past.



Population - 1934

New York

*new York Age 6-2-34*  
*new York, N. Y.*

| DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN HARLEM'S NEGRO BELT                                |         |         |        |         |         |        |
|--|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
|  | TOTAL   |         | WHITE  |         | NEGRO   |        |
|  | 1933    | 1920    | 1933   | 1920    | 1933    | 1920   |
| From West 118th street to West 155th street between Amsterdam and Eighth avenues | 60,987  | 59,140  | 16,209 | 57,089  | 44,688  | 2,051  |
| From West 114th street to Harlem River between Eighth and Lenox avenues          | 134,708 | 109,200 | 10,197 | 64,246  | 124,511 | 44,954 |
| From West 110th street to Harlem River between Lenox and Fifth avenues           | 54,714  | 53,149  | 9,838  | 31,403  | 44,876  | 21,746 |
| From East 112th street to Harlem River between Fifth and Park avenues            | 29,775  | 35,633  | 9,850  | 30,429  | 19,925  | 5,204  |
| TOTAL  | 280,094 | 257,122 | 46,094 | 183,167 | 234,000 | 73,955 |

(Courtesy of Land Utilization Committee of the New York Building Congress) (Article on page 3)

**"HARLEM'S NEGRO BELT."** colored. In 1933, the population was 134,708, consisting of 124,511 colored and 10,197 white. The area from West 110th street to Harlem, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues, had a population of 53,149 in 1920, consisting of 31,403 whites and 21,746 colored. In 1933, the population was 54,714, consisting of 44,876 colored and 9,838 white. The area from East 112th Street to the Harlem River, between Fifth and Park Avenues, had a population of 35,633 in 1920, consisting of 30,429 whites and 5,204 colored. In 1933 the population was 29,775, consisting of 19,925 colored and 9,850 whites. In recent years the trend of movement of Negroes has been away from the Harlem River in the East and toward the Hudson River in the West. Hence, in 1920 while only 2,051 lived above Eighth Avenue, 44,688 lived in Washington Heights in 1933. The whites in that section decreased from 57,089 to 16,209. Harlem's colored population is made up of 50 per cent American, 30 per cent West Indian and 10 per cent Cuban, Porto Rican and other foreign-born. There has been no attempt to form group sections with the exception of Spanish-speaking element, which is almost entirely South of 118th Street. Some pertinent facts as they affect the Harlem Negro economically are:

Facts and figures furnished by the Land Utilization Committee of the New York Building Congress give the story on the distribution of population as follows:

The area from West 118th Street to West 155th, between Amsterdam and Eighth Avenues, had a population of 59,140 in 1920, consisting of 57,089 whites and 2,051 colored. In 1933 the population was 60,987, consisting of 44,688 colored and 16,209 whites.

The area from West 114th Street to the Harlem River, between Eighth Avenue and Lenox Avenues, had a population of 109,200 in 1920, consisting of 64,246 whites and 44,954

80 per cent of the business activity in Harlem is conducted by whites who live outside of the area and spend the bulk of their earnings to benefit and improve other communities.

That Harlem for the most part, is in the hands of absentee owners whose holdings are administered by agents; that these owners care little and know less of the conditions of their tenants and are only interested in the income from their holdings, and the agents are chiefly concerned in realizing that income and can have no civic interest in the community that they do not live in.

That the Negro has been left few avenues for legitimate employment, at least 60 cents of every dollar spent in Harlem leaves never to return, and the people lack financial power to enter, maintain and successfully support commercial enterprises now controlled by whites.

That the worst slum districts are to be found East of Lenox Avenue, and what investigators saw and experienced would fill volumes; that an improved Harlem will be of benefit to the City of New York, and that the place for slum clearance to begin is Harlem.

The analysis is timely, illuminating and educational. Besides giving city officials and the colored residents something to think about the former should be galvanized into immediate action to improve Harlem's housing and living conditions, and the latter to improve their economic status.

N. Y. HERALD

OCT 15 1934

## Harlem Found Migrating to Better Homes

Negro Colony Spreads Out to Riverside on West, 98th

on South, Survey Shows

Due to Economic Gains

Population Up 120,000 in 14 Yrs.; Old Sections Lose

Not only has Harlem's Negro population increased from 83,000 in 1920 to 204,000 in 1934, but its economic progress during the interval is emphasized by the fact that the outer edges of the Negro colony have spread to Riverside Drive between 122d and 135th Streets on the west, to 166th Street on the north and south to Ninety-eighth Street.

All this is disclosed in the digest of the New York City Housing Authority's first city-wide real property survey made public yesterday by Langdon W. Post, Tenement House Commissioner and chairman of the Housing Authority.

Half the families in the block facing Central Park on 110th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues are Negroes, it was found. The migration has also spread toward Columbia University, reaching Amsterdam Avenue at 125th Street and Morningside Avenue at 116th Street.

The graphs and maps illustrating this migration show Negro families abandoning homes in densely crowded blocks and moving to more desirable homes on less congested streets. In the area bounded by the Harlem River, First Avenue, 124th Street and Third Avenue, the Negro population has diminished one-half since 1920. One-third of the dwellings in this area are now vacant, rents for occupied dwelling units have dropped to an average of \$19.20 a month, with \$16.96 asked for the vacant apartments.

Only 9 out of the 190 residential buildings in this area were found to be in first-class condition. Seven were reported "unfit for habitation," 60 needed minor repairs and 114 require major repairs. A reporter who visited the area yesterday afternoon, found blocks of dingy three and four story brick flats which appeared less habitable than many of the much criticized tenements in the more congested parts of the lower East Side. Almost every house had an "Apartments to Rent" sign on it and one, typical of many offered five rooms and bath for \$16 a month. Scarcely a Negro was to be seen on the streets there.

The manner in which the Negro population has improved its former economic status is illustrated by Mr. Post's report that whereas 160 Negroes were reported living between Riverside Drive and Amsterdam Avenue from 125th Street to 135th Street in 1920, today the number exceeds 900.

"Similarly," he said, "a 1920 population of 341 mushroomed to 2,468 this year on the East Side between Fifth and Park Avenues, from 105th Street to Ninety-eighth Street, a gain of seven times the former number."

"The surge of Negro population has developed a new colored community



of 55,000, from an advance guard of 12,000, fourteen years ago, in the area between 141st Street and 155th Street, Lenox to Amsterdam Avenues."

Another comparatively new community of 25,000 is bounded by Central Park at 110th Street, 122d Street, Lenox Avenue and Eighth Avenue, north to 119th Street, the Negro population in that area in 1920 was 413. In the ten-block area between Fifth and Lenox Avenue Avenues from 114th to 119th Street, the Negro population has grown from five persons in 1920 to 10,178 now.

The entire area covered in the survey consists of approximately 800 city blocks between Riverside Drive and the Harlem River from Ninety-eighth Street to 181st Street.

Three families in every ten in this area, or 56,157 out of 179,843 families, are Negro. In 120 blocks the population is 90 per cent Negro, and seventy-one blocks are entirely peopled by Negroes. The area was chosen for study, Commissioner Post said, "because it appears to present the greatest complexity of economic and social problems in the city."

New York Times

## OCT 15 1934 HARLEM NOW HOME OF 204,000 NEGROES

They Show a Gain of 145 Per  
Cent Since 1920 Census  
When There Were 83,000.

AREA EXPANDING RAPIDLY

Its Outposts Have Advanced  
North to 166th St. and South to  
98th St. Along Central Park.

The surge of negro population in the Harlem has reached startling proportions, the number of the area's 1920 were reported residing between Riverside Drive and Amsterdam Avenue, from, roughly, 125th Street to 135th Street, several blocks from Harlem proper. Today the number exceeds 900. Similarly, a 1920 population of 341 Tenement House Commissioner Langdon W. Post as appearing to the East Side, between Fifth Avenue and Park Avenue, from 105th Street to Ninety-eighth Street, a gain of seven times the former number.

Data showing how Harlem is pushing its outposts in all directions, with Columbia University in the guard of 12,000 fourteen years ago in the area between 141st Street and 155th Street, Lenox to Amsterdam Avenue." yesterday by Mr. Post in connection with the New York City Housing Authority's city-wide real property inventory. The figures are from "Real Property and Negro Population," the first interpretative study

from inventory information. The sons resided in the area from Fifth Street. The 1934 real property inventory reveals the section now has 10,178, or 339 colored persons per acre, a density exceeded by only one other tract, in the heart of Harlem, Tract 232, which reports 411 colored persons per acre.

### 800 City Blocks Studied.

Approximately 800 city blocks between Riverside Drive and the Harlem River, from Ninety-eighth Street to 181st Street, were taken by the study, which reveals that Harlem's outposts have advanced to Riverside Drive and the Hudson River, between 122d and 135th Street, on the west, north to 166th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and south to Ninety-eighth Street, scattering along both sides of Central Park. Half of the families are colored in the block facing Central Park at 110th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. In the path of this spreading Negro population is Columbia University, vacant the highest vacancy ratio 116th to 120th Streets, Broadway to Amsterdam Avenue.

There are 179,843 families in the entire Harlem area and 56,157 of these total are colored—a ratio of three families in every ten in the section. In 120 of the 800 city blocks the population consists of more than 90 per cent colored, and seventy-one blocks are entirely occupied by colored people.

The study notes the shifting of the centre of population of colored Harlem, with Negro families abandoning homes in densely crowded blocks and moving to less congested avenues near by or further toward the expanding rim of the area, whose hub is at 135th Street and Lenox Avenue.

### New Colored Areas Cited.

"This shift," declared Mr. Post, "while not perceptibly pronounced in general, is clearly indicated in the development of individual areas."

For instance, 160 colored people in 1920 were reported residing between Riverside Drive and Amsterdam Avenue, from, roughly, 125th Street to 135th Street, several blocks from Harlem proper. Today the number exceeds 900. Similarly, a 1920 population of 341 Tenement House Commissioner Langdon W. Post as appearing to the East Side, between Fifth Avenue and Park Avenue, from 105th Street to Ninety-eighth Street, a gain of seven times the former number.

The surge of Negro population has developed a new colored community of 55,000 from an advance guard of 12,000 fourteen years ago in the area between 141st Street and 155th Street, Lenox to Amsterdam Avenue." About 25,000 colored people live in the section bounded by 110th and 122d Streets, Lenox Avenue west to Eighth Avenue, although the same area had only 413 Negro residents fourteen years ago. The 1920 census showed that five colored per-

### Two Sections Had Losses.

Two areas in Harlem have lost large proportions of their colored population since 1920.

The first area, known as Tract 210, taking in Fifth Avenue to the Harlem River, north of 133d Street, were taken lost 33 per cent of its colored inhabitants. When the area was checked last Spring, enumerators found 31 per cent of the dwellings were vacant; and median rents were \$23.77 a month (against a general Manhattan median of \$33.21). In the second area, Tract 202, a little south and east of the former, between 124th Street and the Harlem River, Third Avenue to First Park at 110th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. In the path of this spreading Negro population is Columbia University, vacant the highest vacancy ratio 116th to 120th Streets, Broadway to Amsterdam Avenue.

*Buildings & Building  
Management  
Chicago Ill.*

## NOV 1 - 1934 New York Studies Problem of Negro Population

THE negro population of Harlem, New York City, has grown from 83,000 in 1920 to 204,000 in 1934, with result that the Harlem colored belt has advanced its outposts in all directions and is now impinging on regions that a few years ago were held to be far outside its influence.

The resulting change in property values and income will give owners of property in comparable districts something to think about.

These figures, which represent an increase of 145 per cent in 14 years, are announced by Tenement House Commissioner Langdon W. Post, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority. They are from "Real Property and Negro Population," the first interpretative study based on data gathered in the Housing Authority's city-wide real property inventory. The study was made by W. R. Nourse and John Sundberg, of the Inventory Research staff, under direction of Arthur C. Holden, director of the land utilization committee of the New York Building Congress; Dr. Robinson Newcomb, of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and Thomas S. Holden, chairman of the Mayor's Advisory Committee.

Of the 179,843 families in the Harlem area, 56,157 are colored. In 120 of the 800 blocks the population is more than 90 per cent colored, and 71 of the blocks are entirely occupied by negroes.

Two trends in the population shift are noted:

1. Rapid extension of negroes into districts formerly almost entirely white.
2. Abandonment by negroes of certain districts preponderantly colored a few years ago.

An illustration of the extent of the first trend is shown in the area bounded by 110th Street, Lenox Avenue, 122nd Street, and Eighth Avenue. In 1920 the negro population here was 413. Today it is 25,000. In the area between Fifth and Park Avenues from 105th to 98th Streets a negro population of 341 in 1920 has grown to 2,469. Similar growth is shown in a number of "fringe" districts.

The second trend is disclosed in a study of two districts on the upper East Side. In one, from Fifth Avenue to the Harlem River, above 133rd Street, colored inhabitants have decreased 33 per cent. In the other, bounded by Third and First Avenues, 124th Street and the Harlem River, the colored population diminished one half since 1920.

In the first of these areas enumerators found 31 per cent of the dwellings vacant. The median rents here were \$23.77 a month, as compared with a general Manhattan median of \$33.21.

In the second, one third of the dwellings were vacant—the highest ratio is shown in the study—and the median rents were \$19.20 a month for occupied units and \$16.96 for vacant dwelling units—the lowest median rents revealed in the study.



Population - 1934

South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier  
December 8, 1934

### They Submit to Imposition

Dillon county with a population of 25,733 receives in the third monthly allotment of state aid to schools \$13,293, while the adjoining county, Marlboro, population 31,634, receives \$13,471. In Dillon 46.9 per cent of the people are negroes and in Marlboro 56.9. Oconee has \$30,378, but Fairfield with 23,287 inhabitants, of whom 67.4 per cent are negroes, is given \$5,454.

Spartanburg's percentage of negroes in 116,323 inhabitants is 25.9. Greenville's percentage is 23.8. Spartanburg and Greenville receive \$46,318 and \$44,835 respectively. Charleston county, population 101,050, has 54,812 negroes, a percentage of 54.2 and its share of state aid is \$21,160. York's population, 53,418, a little more than Charleston's, has 41.9 percentage of negroes, and it receives \$21,568. Beaufort, having the largest percentage of negroes of the counties, 71.4 in a population of 21,815, is given \$4,054. Oconee's allotment, per capita, is about four times that of Beaufort, Fairfield or Barnwell.

The fact is that the counties of South Carolina having negro majorities are taxed, under the school laws, to support the schools in the counties of white majorities. Insofar as the revenues are derived from property taxes, they fall unduly on the farm lands in counties having heavy negro populations.

The injustice under the operation of the 6-0-1 law was far greater than it is now, but the school law remains grossly unfair in its operation.

Of the forty-six counties, twenty-five have negro majorities. They have twenty-five senators and a number of representatives based on total population in the house.

If they were of a mind to protect the interests of their counties they would unite and put an end, once and for all, to a state school system that shoulders an unfair part of the load upon their counties.

**CHARLESTON, S. C.**  
**NEWS AND COURIER**

DEC 8 1934

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